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[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]  
**A Plea for an Emperor.**

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* writes to that paper avowing the reasons that influenced him to vote for Gen'l Grant. He says that he supported Mr. Lincoln, and that he voted for Gen'l Grant "in face of the efforts of the Administration to control the State elections by official terrorism and money." Speaking of these acts of the Administration he says:

They satisfied me that if this country wants peace and stability it must have a Centralized power—a Government not subject to the change every four years—in the hands of a man—President for life—in whom the people have confidence, and who has shown his patriotism by his works. I saw by the North Carolina and Pennsylvania State elections that elections were false. I know they are farces, as well as I. Everybody who has a grain of sense and any observation of his own knows them to be farces. Money and fraud control them every where. If the people can be fooled by such jumping-jack toys let them have them for local uses. But for the President we want no more elections.

the Washington Administration can and will carry them out. It is no fault of me, anyhow. Why then have the country convulsed by them? Business commerce, finances all demand steadiness; and when they are steady, the farmer, mechanic and laborer, know what to depend on.

Is liberty better assured by electing a President every four years than by having one for life, in which latter case we are relieved of the dangerous convulsions with which we are threatened? I voted for Grant, hoping and believing his reelection would lead to his holding the office for life. With such change in our system, we should have unity in country, no more secession, no more civil war, no stirring up of strife and incipient convulsions every four years.

And you may believe it or not, when I say that those who are of my way of thinking are multitudinous, a large majority of the substantial people of the country; but, judging from my own observation, I have no doubt about it now whatever. Grant as President for life would be acceptable to a vast majority. We should have a Republic as well as a Republic, but one that could be counted on for its stability. Let the constitution go by the board. It is no longer considered of any account, and was the parent of secession. The will of the people expressed at Congress will be

constitution enough.

If the Government succeeds in getting control of the telegraph lines it will be able to crush out every independent or opposition daily newspaper in the United States by withholding dispatches from it! *There will then be no more freedom of the press; and soon therefore no more freedom of any other kind.* In other times this would have been considered a most detestable scheme; but under present circumstances we doubt if there are a considerable number of men in the country who care whether it succeeds or fails. The people are reckless and desperate!

The nine millions of Southern white men are beyond question, and taken together, the most dissatisfied and hopelessly population in any civilized society. The millions of Radical idiots in the North and West, have no idea that life was given them for any other purpose but the enjoyment of lust and dollars; while the ruffians of all classes have patience only as affording glorious opportunities to cheat some dupes, or fellow-rascals less shrewd and unprincipled, of whatever one may be able to rob another! All these noble and virtuous American citizens with, we are sure, clear heads respond in the view, presented by the Enquirer's correspondent! As for the two or three millions of Conservative voters

of the North and West. They are all ignorant in such matters, and are entitled to call it a *conspiracy* that our heart beats for the poor devils! They are fully sensible (I can know, too, that all the world understands it) of having been denied a fair expression of the elective franchise, by actual force and fraud. They know that ruffianly hands have turned the ballot boxes of the people against themselves, and counted the people out, and their tyrants in. Still the Conservative citizens feel their moral and physical impotence to overthrow their brutal masters, and to recover their lost rights. In bitterness and shame three millions of Northern and Western Conservative voters have drawn their consciences out of having sunk into an attitude of political slavery! They recognize the truth at last that they, with the rest of us, have been the victims of a great conspiracy designed from the beginning to destroy the constitution of the United States and the blessed Union of our fathers! These are gone now and forever!

So, on the whole the present condition of the country appears favorable to the consummation of the crisis. I am the state-man correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. Here in the "Home of the Free" and the "Land of the Brave," let us try the experiment of a Republic with Military Despot at the head of it. The ideal is entirely moral!

It will be a splendid sensation for the enthusiastic masses who fought for the "old flag." We ought to try it by all means!

At a New York church the prospective marriages in the congregation are bulletined every Sunday, for the benefit of the young ladies.

A thousand American girls, for whom the schools on this side of the water are not good enough, are receiving their education in France and Italy.

Four hundred miles of narrow-gauge railways are to be built in California, and a company with seven millions of capital has been organized to do it.

A new danger threatens society. A eminent French chemist announces that many of the new orange dyes are colored with picrate of lead, and are, therefore, liable to a tremendous explosion at any moment.

The Tarboro (N. C.) Enquirer says about twenty-five bears have been killed in Beaufort county during the past week.



















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an act of arbitrary power utterly destructive of a Republican government, with-

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## Pious Enterprise.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton, a Methodist minister now stationed at Tuscaloosa, made a speech some days ago, in the Alabama Conference, of which he was formerly a member, which arrested our attention.

He spoke feelingly of his long connection with that Conference; of his sadness at being separated from it, if only for a time, and declared his intention, should he live, to return to it, perhaps in one year, at the end of two years at farthest. (The specific time may have been mentioned by Dr. Summers, in after remarks, to which, however, Mr. H. raised no objection.)

To the casual reader there is nothing in the declared intention of Mr. Hamilton to attract notice; but taken in connection with facts which we shall presently mention, it presents to the unsatisfied mind a first-rate illustration of "whipping the devil around the stump," if such an expression be allowable in connection with affairs ecclesiastical.

We know that we run the risk of being called an "intruder" when we leave the field of politics to discuss the affairs of the Lord's chosen vessels; but even the "lost sheep" have a remote interest in the church, and to the extent of that interest, we propose to speak of the case in point.

A vacancy having occurred in the M. E. church at Tuscaloosa, one of the Bishops of the church exercised his prerogative and placed Bro. Hamilton, of the Alabama Conference, over that church, which, be it borne in mind, belongs to the North Alabama Conference, as distinguished from the Alabama Conference.

To this arrangement of the Bishop nobody demurred. This, however, being one of the two best appointments in the North Alabama Conference, the clergy of that Conference, it is natural to presume, desired that Bro. Hamilton, if he would enjoy the "fat things" of the Conference, should transfer to it. This was done, to the satisfaction of all parties, but with what sincerity on the part of the Reverend gentleman, is disclosed in his speech, to which we have alluded. After flogging on the rich pastures of his less fortunate brethren in this Conference, he "will doubtless return again," in one year, if the field should be taken from him at the end of that time by the North Alabama Conference, under the jurisdiction of which he will then be, in two years at farthest.

About the same thing has happened with the church at Huntsville, another pasture green. Bro. Ross, another member of the rich Alabama Conference, sallies forth and takes possession of that to the exclusion of the land worked, poorly paid and, it would seem, unappreciated preachers of the Conference located at Huntsville. Here, too, will go back to his first love "when Providence opens the way," that is, when there are no more Huntsvilles or Tuscaloosas in the North Alabama Conference for Bro. Ross to occupy. Indeed, Dr. Summers offered a Resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote, expressive of regret at the "necessity" of the transfer of Bro. Ross, and the willingness of the Conference to "welcome him back when Providence shall open the way." Yea, doubtless. Such transfers cannot be so general for good. The transfers are made to meet the present necessities of the case, begotten of the cultured and fastidious tastes of the children of God who worship in tabernacles at Huntsville and Tuscaloosa.

The inference that the ungaily will draw from all this is, that both the churches at Tuscaloosa and Huntsville, the Bishops and the Alabama Conference all agree in the opinion that the material wherewith the spiritual wants of these two churches are to be ministered unto, is not to be found in the North Alabama Conference. Such may be the case. That question we leave for the preachers, (who, as a class, are too much to grumble at any injustice,) to settle. But, if such be the case, we as one of the very sickliest stalks in the field already white to harvest, would call upon the Bishops for another shuffle and a new deal all around. Possibly, next time, the North Alabama Conference may draw a hand flesh with Rosses and Hamiltons.

The modesty of Attorney General Williams in *reluctantly* instead of *directing* what course the General Assembly of Alabama should pursue is only equalled by that of the revival Preacher during a time of great excitement who in his prayer after giving his own views of what it would be right and proper to do wound up as follows: "Yet Oh, Lord! we would not presume to direct what you should do, but only give you the benefit of our advice." If Alabama was a sovereign State she would treat the effusions of the Attorney General in the same way that we presume the Almighty did that of his self-constituted adviser.

It is in order now for the Democratic wing of the Legislature to withdraw that "Address to the People of Alabama," wherein they showed how right they were in the position assumed; seeing as they have abandoned that position at the bare "suggestion" of a man who had about as much to do with the affair as did the Mikado of Japan.

"Suggestions" are mightier than the sword. Grant's sword conquered Alabama in four years. Grant's suggestion did it in about five days.

We refer our readers to the proceedings of the Legislature, published in another column for details.

## The Coming Empire.

It is astonishing how rapidly we are getting into monarchical usages and courtly phrases. The General Assembly of Alabama organized in conformity with law and the Constitution of the State. The Governor did not see fit to recognize this Constitutional Legislature, but allied himself with the revolutionists in an attempt to overthrow the lawful Government of the State. Now although there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which gives the President any more right or power to interfere in the matter than it does the Czar of Russia; yet both parties anticipating what will soon be the law hasten to lay their grievances at the foot of the throne and ask for the decision of his Imperial Highness. He through the law officer of the Crown responds to this appeal, and Governor Lewis thinks it an additional reason why we should not hesitate to obey the mandate thus issued that his majesty has been graciously pleased instead of commanding, to convey his decision by way of advice. We cannot be too grateful for the condescension on this part of his majesty.

He does not "Shake his ambrosial locks and give the nod The stamp of fate the sanction of a God." But in the plenitude of his mercy first gently points out to his subjects the path of duty and loyalty.

Last week we found much to commend in the acts of our Representatives at Montgomery when it seemed they were about to assert the honor and dignity of the State and remove, by impeachment, the double traitor who was dogging the wheels of government; but that we were too hasty, after events proved. It was only a game of bluff after all, and Lewis and Parsons and White were better at that game than our men, and raked down the pool with the "suggestions" of Attorney-General Williams.

We could have wished, for the integrity of our party organization and the feelings of the men whom the body at the capital represented, that they had not been so hasty to surrender.

"Grant's suggestion amounted to a command, and he would have enforced his command with the bayonet," some say.

Granted. Then on Grant and the party he heads would have rested the sole responsibility for the crime against the State and civil liberty, and the skirts of the Democracy would have been clear. As it is, we have helped establish a precedent and admitted a principle that will be very troublesome in future.

By becoming parties to the "compromise," we have become parties to the crime.

It would have been better for the Democratic members to have retired from the capital in the face of cold steel and returned to their constituents, than that things should be as they are.

**The Pitt Wheel.**

Some people never can be satisfied at anything. Here now, are some sundry grumblings at the action of our Board of Education—that important body not brought down by the heavy mud carpet-layers.

True, as stated, that the Board has expended a considerable expense on payments and put much money into the purse of the publisher of Brown's grammar by adopting that as a text book for our public schools; but didn't Cloud's radical Board legislate in the interest of A. S. Barnes & Co.? Didn't Cloud's crowd set a precedent?

True, as a Board of Regents, they have not cut down the professors of the University as the people who elected them expected they would; but on the contrary have filled two vacant chairs by two other professors, one of whom enjoys the distinction of being a Radical, but we must remember that Speed, the Radical Superintendent, is said to have great influence with the Board, and that, however, our party is just now on the giving hand.

True that the students are leaving the University by lives in consequence of the election of a Radical to fill a vacant chair, by this most sapient Board of Regents; but what are a few students, what is the University, as compared to the benefits derivable from the legislation of our most essential fifth wheel left-limber?

Abolish it!

Well, seeing as how the grumblers are bound to have their way, "Barkis is willin'."

One of the Democratic members of the Legislature voted with the Radicals on the temporary organization of the House, whereat the Radicals began to wonder whether they will be able to "hold him" or not, and the Montgomery Advertiser puffed him kindly on the back to bring him back to the Democratic line. It would perhaps be better for the Democratic party, in the long run, if the Radicals should not only succeed in holding him, but also succeed in holding over all others likewise inclined. Such men are of no possible use to a party; but on the contrary are of positive injury. We have forgotten the name of the person in question, but it makes no difference, as our readers never heard of him, and would not know him by his name.

The late municipal election in Mobile, where a population of 32,000 voted 16,000, has actually made the Radicals ashamed of their infamous election law, and one Radical paper says both parties ought to unite in the passage of an honest election law. Surely the world is coming to an end, when a Radical paper pleads for honesty and fair play in elections. The paper that did it never issued another number.

Thursday night's flood was the largest ever known in this country. Some of the creeks rose six feet higher than ever before known within the knowledge of the oldest inhabitant.

If it makes no difference, the people would like to be informed as to the records made by Democratic members of the Legislature, in the late little game at Montgomery, in which our men laid down everything and took up nothing. Perhaps it may be asking too much, but it would be a great satisfaction to know how all the Democratic members stood on the question of the surrender. Now that the seal of secrecy is removed, cannot the Montgomery Advertiser give the desired information? We assure that influential journal that such a statement will be "highly interesting reading" to its numerous subscribers.

Owing to the unparalleled freshness along the line of the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, we have had no mail from either north or south, and consequently, are ignorant of the proceedings of the Legislature later than we publish. Very little, if anything, has been done though, we presume, farther than to investigate returns from the counties of which there is dispute.

**Captions of Acts Passed by Board of Education.**

An Act, for the relief of Alexander McKinnon, approved Dec. 2, 1872.

An Act, for the relief of Sophia W. Martin, approved Dec. 2, 1872.

An Act, to provide a contingent fund, approved Dec. 2, 1872.

An Act, for relief of E. Mangle, Superintendent of Education of Covington county, approved Dec. 2, 1872.

An Act, for relief of Frank Dillon, approved Dec. 2, 1872.

An Act, for relief of Francis H. Yarborough, approved Dec. 2, 1872.

An Act, for relief of M. T. Whitley and Ed. W. Sewell, teachers of free public schools.

An Act, to empower County Superintendents to appoint examining Committees.

An Act, to provide for the introduction of Brown's Grammar into the Public Schools of the State.

An Act, to provide for the distribution of all the surplus and unexpended funds from the years 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871.

An Act, to regulate the introduction of Text books in the Free Public Schools and for the protection of teachers.

An Act, to require County Superintendents to have a list of the County Seat of their respective counties.

An Act, to provide for bringing suit against defaulting School Officers.

An Act, to constitute the City of Selma a School District and for the regulation of Public Schools therein.

An Act, for relief of Mrs. Lou Blake.

An Act, to prevent the employment of teachers unless they can be promptly paid.

An Act, to establish a separate school district in the corporate limits of the town of Ozark, in Dale county.

An Act, for the relief of E. W. Vann.

An Act, to extend the term of office of the present County Superintendent of Education.

An Act, to provide for the distribution of unexpended funds in Tallapoosa county.

An Act, to provide for the publication of the appointment of the school fund.

An Act, for the relief of Miss C. A. Kimball.

An Act, for the relief of Cosma Bailey.

An Act, to exempt Walker county from provisions of an act to fix the salaries of teachers and to provide for supplementing the same.

An Act, to repeal section 1, article 9, of the school laws of Alabama as modified by Joseph Hodgson, late State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

An Act, to provide for removal of County Superintendents of Education.

An Act, in relation to the publication of proceedings of Boards of Education and Regents.

Joint resolution, in relation to publication of proceedings of Boards of Education and Regents.

Joint resolution, in relation to proposed publication of school journal.

**A Reminiscence of the late Edwin Forrest.**

[From the New York World.]

How was he in his relation with other actors?

Just as he was with every body who met him, if they lay down their place him, well and good; if not it was uncomfortable for them if they came in contact with him. To use a slang word, he was extremely apt to "bully" all in the theater, from the manager down. But he was not mean, his nature was noble, he was playing at the old Broadway Theater, near Pearl street. His pieces were followed by an exhibition of lions by their name, a certain Herr Driesbach, Forest was one day asked if he had ever been afraid of any one in his life, he did not imagine the emotion. Driesbach made no remarks at the time, but in the evening, when the curtain had fallen, invited Forest home with him. Forest assented and the two entering a house, walked a long distance through many devious passages—all dark—until finally Driesbach, opening a door, said, "This way, Mr. Forrest." Forest entered and immediately heard the door slammed and locked behind him. He had not time to express any surprise at this, for at the same moment, he felt something soft rubbing against his leg, and putting out his hand touched what felt like a cat's back. A rasping growl saluted the motion, and he saw two fiery glaring eyeballs looking up at him. "Are you afraid, Mr. Forrest?" asked Driesbach, invisible in the darkness. "Not a bit," Driesbach said something; the growl deepened and became hoarser, the back began to arch and the eyes shined more fiercely. Forest held out two or three minutes, but the symptoms became so terrifying that he owned up in so many words that he was afraid. "Now let me out, you infernal scoundrel," he said to the lion, and then he took every bone in your body. He was impudent there, for Driesbach kept him, not daring to move a finger, with the lion rubbing against his leg all the time, until Forest promised not only immunity but champagne supper into the bargain.

One of the new branches of industry that demands no capital and no special endowments in the trade. The way to obtain a stock in trade is to walk up to the front door of a dwelling, take a mat go home and wash it and then go back and sell it to the former owner. The profits are immense says the New York Commercial.

**A REMINISCENCE.**—In the past career of Hon. Henry Wilson there was an intermediate stage between the "Natick Cobbler" and the Vice Presidency, when his fortunes presented a very marked contrast to his present eminent position. It was about 1849-50, when he edited a small daily paper called the Boston Whig, and a small room in a very shabby old building at the corner of Weymouth street, and Spring lane was alike his editorial sanctum, printing office and dormitory. Thicker came, like Nicodemus at night, Charles Sumner and Charles Francis Adams, with hurried, usually footstep, bringing their contributions to the precious sheets, and there in that humble yet chamber this rare triumvirate of Wilson, Sumner and Adams met nightly to arrange those plans that eventuated in placing one at the head of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations; another, Chairman of the War Committee and Vice President elect, and the third Ambassador to England, during the civil war, when their machinations did much to aid our arms.

The year which is now drawing to a close has witnessed the disappearance by death of some of the most notable characters of the last generation. Henry Wilson, may we not say, Greeley, and Bennett in Journalism; Fisk and Pike in the world of business enterprise and venture, and Edwin Forrest, the great representative of the drama, in politics and official life, are the three names that stand out in the memory of the people. We had long accustomed to their presence that it did not seem possible that they would ever leave us. In the language of Edmund Barker, "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue!"

The *Courier-Journal* says Theodore Tilton, in his speech before the Senate, in his noble tribute to Southern Democrats: "Many of the extreme Democrats," says he—"whom I had traditionally disliked since 1850—emerged upon me like shining stars, and I have been glad to see them. Sir Philip Sidney, were he alive would acknowledge them for types of ideal gentlemen. They enter into my mind to occupy its highest places; and to set therein with the noblest of the past." The old man, in his own way, selects for himself, and with whom, in memory, he holds perpetual parliament. Mr. Tilton not only tells the truth in this tribute, but he tells it beautifully and eloquently.

So, Patterson, of Pennsylvania, who in 1861, only eight years ago, ran for Congress in that State, has bought one of the two seats in the United States Senate from South Carolina. The old man, in his own way, selects for himself, and with whom, in memory, he holds perpetual parliament. Mr. Tilton not only tells the truth in this tribute, but he tells it beautifully and eloquently.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA.**  
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## AN ORDINANCE.

### Water Rates.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilors of Jacksonville, That the following shall be the rates of taxes, and for the use of water, from the Public Water Works of the Town, from and after the 1st day of January, 1873.

For a family of 2 persons or less, \$ 8 00.  
For each person in family over 2, 1 00.  
For each horse, mule or cow kept by private family, 1 00.  
For each private bath tub or bath house, 1 00.  
For each dry goods or grocery store, 1 00.  
For each confectionary, bake shop or restaurant, 8 00.  
For each Female Academy, 10 00.  
For each blacksmith shop, (two forges or less,) 15 00.  
For each additional forge, 1 00.  
For each shoe-maker's, saddler's, tailor's, cabinet, tin or wagon shop, 5 00.  
For each barber shop, 5 00.  
For each printing office, 5 00.  
For each public bath tub, 4 00.  
For each washer-woman who takes in washing for others, 5 00.  
For each steam engine, 2 horse power or less, 10 00.  
For each power over three, 1 00.  
For each drinking saloon, where liquors are retailed, 16 00.  
For each beer saloon, where beer of any kind is sold, 16 00.  
For each drinking saloon connected with a hotel, where liquors are sold, 16 00.  
For each water closet in public building, 3 00.  
For each water closet in private house, 1 00.  
For the jailor of Calhoun county, 20 00.  
For each trial sink, public, 2 00.  
For each trial sink, private, 1 00.  
For each dentist's office, 5 00.  
For each law office, 5 00.  
For each doctor's office, 5 00.  
For each insurance office, 5 00.  
For each broker's office, 5 00.  
For each banking house, public or private, 5 00.  
For Sheriff's office, Clerks office & Judge of Probate's office, each, 10 00.  
For each mortuary parlor, 5 00.  
For each stone or brick man using water for building purposes, 5 00.  
For each Daguerreotype or Photographic establishment, 5 00.  
For each stock or cattle yard, 5 00.  
For each Soda fountain, 5 00.  
For each Billiard Saloon or bowling alley, 5 00.  
Special rates for Hotel, livery stable & any other purposes not specified will be made by the corporate authorities.

Be it further ordained, That if any person having a hydrant shall refuse or fail to pay said water tax on demand, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to shut off the water, and keep it shut off till such water tax shall be paid.

Be it further ordained, That if after the water shall be shut off any person shall turn it on, and use the water without paying such tax, he shall be fined therefor not less than five dollars, and not more than fifty dollars.

Be it further ordained, That if any person having a hydrant shall refuse or fail to pay the same, he shall be fined therefor not less than five dollars, and not more than fifty dollars.

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## CATCH THE THIEF!

A reward of Twenty Dollars is offered by the undersigned living in Choccolocco valley for the arrest and delivery to him of Henry Taylor, a colored man, who on the night of the 11th instant took from the undersigned a large portion of his gin band. Said Henry Taylor is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, is heavy built and weighs about 165 pounds and is about 34 or 35 years old, wears a moustache and had on when he left, a white hat, and shoes half-soled from a portion of the gin band.

The thief has a brother living near Cross Plains.

H. P. WHITESIDE.  
Dec 14—St.

## CONFECTIONARIES!

I have on hand and am receiving a fresh stock of fine Confectionaries to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited, and am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and on this basis shall expect a liberal share of patronage. The Ladies are especially invited to call and examine the quality & price of my varied assortment.

**Fruit and Candies.**  
Assortment of Fine Tobacco and Cigars on hand for the Gentlemen.  
P. J. GARRETT.

## An Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilors of Jacksonville, That the following shall be the rates of taxes, and for the use of water, from the Public Water Works of the Town, from and after the 1st day of January, 1873.

For a family of 2 persons or less, \$ 8 00.  
For each person in family over 2, 1 00.  
For each horse, mule or cow kept by private family, 1 00.  
For each private bath tub or bath house, 1 00.  
For each dry goods or grocery store, 1 00.  
For each confectionary, bake shop or restaurant, 8 00.  
For each Female Academy, 10 00.  
For each blacksmith shop, (two forges or less,) 15 00.  
For each additional forge, 1 00.  
For each shoe-maker's, saddler's, tailor's, cabinet, tin or wagon shop, 5 00.  
For each barber shop, 5 00.  
For each printing office, 5 00.  
For each public bath tub, 4 00.  
For each washer-woman who takes in washing for others, 5 00.  
For each steam engine, 2 horse power or less, 10 00.  
For each power over three, 1 00.  
For each drinking saloon, where liquors are retailed, 16 00.  
For each beer saloon, where beer of any kind is sold, 16 00.  
For each drinking saloon connected with a hotel, where liquors are sold, 16 00.  
For each water closet in public building, 3 00.  
For each water closet in private house, 1 00.  
For the jailor of Calhoun county, 20 00.  
For each trial sink, public, 2 00.  
For each trial sink, private, 1 00.  
For each dentist's office, 5 00.  
For each law office, 5 00.  
For each doctor's office, 5 00.  
For each insurance office, 5 00.  
For each broker's office, 5 00.  
For each banking house, public or private, 5 00.  
For Sheriff's office, Clerks office & Judge of Probate's office, each, 10 00.  
For each mortuary parlor, 5 00.  
For each stone or brick man using water for building purposes, 5 00.  
For each Daguerreotype or Photographic establishment, 5 00.  
For each stock or cattle yard, 5 00.  
For each Soda fountain, 5 00.<



# Republican LOCAL.

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## Look Here!

I ask all indebted to me to come forward and make payment. I am in earnest. Please delay not, but come quickly!

E. L. WOODWARD.

Dec 21—3t.

### HARD TIMES

Is just now the cry with everybody that one meets. It is time that

### BUSINESS IS DULL

But this, far from raising the price of Goods actually works a reduction; for when

### MONEY IS SCARCE

It harder to get at by the merchant and he is induced to make a sacrifice of merchandise to obtain it. To prove this fact, you only have to call upon

### J. ROSENBERG

And see the really marvelous bargains that he is giving to all who trade with him. A trial will satisfy.

### ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

#### HOUSE.

TUESDAY, December 17.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Jones of Lee from the committee appointed to confer with a like committee from the body at the Court rooms submitted the following:

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 17.

The committee appointed by this House to act in concurrence with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, and to meet in conference with the committee of the Court House Assembly, beg leave to report:

1st. That Tuesday the 17th, at noon, was agreed upon as the time for the temporary organization of the Legislature upon the plan submitted by the Attorney-General of the United States, and the committee appointed by the two bodies have adopted the following resolutions:

The Attorney-General's plan was taken as a basis of action, and for the purpose of carrying the same into effect, the following rules were adopted: "Provided that nothing in this adjustment be construed by either party to the same on admission of illegality in the organization of their respective bodies."

2d. On entering the Hall, persons holding certificates and entitled to seats under the rule laid down by the Attorney-General, shall present the same and their names shall be registered by the chief clerks of the two Houses, each of said clerks shall make a register and the two shall be compared and made uniform.

3rd. In electing a temporary chairman, the vote shall be taken by call of the roll of names so registered, each clerk keeping a tally, and the person receiving the highest number of votes shall be chairman of the temporary organization.

4th. The officers of the two organizations shall tender their resignations in writing, to be filed with the chief clerks of their respective Houses, and to take effect upon a permanent organization in the manner suggested by the Attorney-General.

5th. The chief clerks of both bodies shall call the roll of their respective Houses, for election of temporary chairman and clerk.

6. The same rules adopted as applicable to the House, shall apply to the Senate, Provided, That the Lieutenant-Governor shall preside over the Senate.

The committee further report, that, in order to expedite the counting of the ballots, it was agreed that subpoenas duces tecum be issued to the Probate Judges of the counties of Marengo, Butler, Conecuh and Escambia, requiring them to bring the precinct returns and poll lists of their counties, to be used in determining the contest for seats; that, in order to expedite the production of persons and papers, communications were addressed to the Probate Judges of said counties, requesting them to hasten to the Capital with all dispatch, with the returns of the votes cast at the several precincts of their counties for representatives and senators; also the poll lists and ballots at said election.

(Signed)

Thos. B. Cooper,

A. Cunningham,

L. Walter,

Jno. A. Terrell,

Committee of Senate.

Sam. G. Jones,

B. F. Taylor,

J. H. Cowan,

Committee of House.

A. P. Wilson,

Chas. S. G. Doster,

Sen. Com. Court House.

Alex. White,

G. W. Lawrence,

Jno. Bruce,

Lewis Parsons,

Reuben Jones,

Com. House, Court House.

The following resolution was then adopted:

That either or any party or person interested in the issue in controversy shall have the right to sue out process for obtaining such proof as may be deemed necessary and proper and for the purpose, may call upon the proper officers of either organization (that at the Capitol or that at the Court House) to issue and execute such process.

Respectfully submitted,

SAM. G. JONES, Chm.

The report was adopted, and, on motion of Mr. Boyd, the House adjourned until 12 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock the body from the United States Court room entered the hall of the house. The lobby and gallery of the were fairly packed—the latter with negroes.

When all parties were seated, Mr. Jones, chairman of the house conference committee, stated that in order that all might understand the nature of the present proceedings, he moved that the resolutions adopted by the committees establishing rules to be observed in the reorganization be read, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Alexander White, chairman of the Court House conference committee, then stated that the two committees had agreed that the roll should be called by the clerks of the respective bodies. As the counties were called, members would come forward, present their certificates, and register their names, which was likewise done.

[As the roll was called members came forward and enrolled their names. On count it was found that the Radicals had a majority of eight or nine in the house.

Lewis E. Parsons was elected speaker. White, McAffee and a nigger shot off their mouths a few times and the concern adjourned. No definite action in the Senate.]

The Hartford Times tells of a gentleman in that city who, on getting a glass of soda, was retiring from the store without the usual little ceremony which follows that operation. "Recollect," said the polite proprietor "if you lose your pocket-book you didn't pull it out here."

The Chicago Times puts the solemn command: "How can we escape fire?" The gospel offers you every encouragement but perhaps your "best hold" is to get out of Chicago.

During the freshest Thursday night ten bales of cotton were washed away from the mill and gin house of R. P. Morgan, on Nancy's creek. The cotton belonged to him and other parties. It is hoped he will recover it.

Mr. J. M. Mason offers the Eufrates Times newspaper and job office for sale. He wants to sell it on account of ill health. The office is one of the best fitted up in Alabama, and the paper has a large and well-established circulation.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASTHMA.—JAMES WILSON'S REMEDY. Prepared by James Wilson, residing at the late John White, in Europe. It alleviated this disorder in his case when all other remedies of medical skill had failed. For sale by all Druggists.

SUBSTITUTES IN DENTAL MATERIALS are not desirable; therefore, keep the natural teeth sound and pure with that wholesome vegetable elixir SODASOL. Do this, and they will last as long as the teeth last, and the breath itself will never be tainted.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE.—Buckley's Condition Powders are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Gouges, Hives, Ringworm, Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, and all other ailments of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, etc. Sold by Druggists, or by mail, for 25 cents per box. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

PHYSIOLOGISTS SAY THAT OUR BODIES are renewed once in 7 years. The material of which they are reconstructed is of the blood, and unless it be fully charged with the elements of vitality, the strength and health of the system decline. Of the blood depends the system, and the system depends on the blood. If the blood is impure, the system is diseased, and the system is diseased, the blood is impure. There is no disease, arising from depravation of the blood, which will not speedily cure.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in the various forms also, is a preventive against cholera, typhoid, and other intermittent fevers. The Perro-Phosphorated Elixir of Gajavina, made by Casswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER.—The best article known for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. F. C. Wells & Co., New York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—This magnificent compound is beyond controversy the safest and most reliable dye in existence; never failing to impart to the hair its natural color, and to keep it clean and healthy. Manufactured by Cristadoro, N. Y.

CAROLINE SALVE, unequalled as a healing compound. Physicians recommend it as the most wonderful remedy ever known. Price 25 cents per box. John F. Henry, Sole Proprietor, 8 College Place, New York.

RISLEY'S GENUINE GOLDEN BELL COLOGNE WATER according to the original formula of Provost, Paris, so long known to the customers of Haviland, and which they and their branches, for its fine permanent fragrance, is now made by W. H. Risley and the trade supplied by his successors, Morgan & Risley, Wholesale Druggists, New York.

SVAPNIA is Opium purified of its sickening and poisonous qualities. It is a perfect anodyne, producing headache or constipation of the bowels as is the case with other preparations of opium. John Farr, Chemist, New York.

JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.—Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.—More accidents occur from using unsafe oils, than from steamboats and railroads combined. Over 200,000 families continue to burn Pratt's Astral Oil, and no accidents directly or indirectly have occurred from burning, storing or handling it. Oil House of Glass Pratt, Established 1770, New York.

A BEAUTIFUL WHITE, soft, smooth and clear skin is produced by using G. W. Laitins "Bloom of Youth." It removes tan, freckles, sunburns, and all other disfigurements from the skin, leaving the complexion brilliant and beautiful. Sold at all drug-gists. This preparation is entirely free from any material detrimental to health.

### Receiver's Notice.

By virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of Alabama, "To provide for administering the Securities that are or may be held by the State from Insurance Companies, which have ceased to do business or take risks in the State," approved Dec. 14th 1871. I have been appointed by the Governor of Alabama to the office of Receiver, to take charge of and collect or sell the Securities deposited with the Treasurer of Alabama under the law, and for the administration of the trusts attached to such securities.

Now in pursuance of law, I do hereby give notice that the "INTERMEDIATE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK," and the "STATE INSURANCE CO. OF MISSOURI," NATIONAL," that I require all parties interested to come forward on or before the 15th day of January, 1872, and present their claims to the Receiver, under the law, to be paid, unless some person interested shall then dissent and notify me in writing of the particular matter dissented from.

C. B. FERRELL, Receiver.

nov20 72—30 days.

### SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Estate of Thomas J. Caver, deceased. Under and by virtue of an order of the probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, made on the 15th of December, 1872, we will sell at the late residence of the deceased, on the 25th day of January, 1873, at public auction to the highest bidder, all the personal property of the Estate of said deceased, consisting of:

Two Mules and one mule colt, One Pony, one Yoke Oxen, Wagon, Carriage, Buggy and Harness,

Farming Utensils, Beds and Bed Clothing, Bedsteads,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Set Blacksmith's Tools, About 1000 Bushels of Corn.

Said property will be sold on a CREDIT OF 12 MONTHS, with interest from date. Note and two solvent securities will be required. No property delivered until terms of Sale are complied with.

A. F. ALLEN, JOHN F. SMITH, Administrators of Estate of T. J. Caver, dec'd.

Dec. 7, 1872—5t.

### SALE OF VALUABLE CROWN ESTATE.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order and Decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, made on the 15th day of December, 1872, we will sell the following described Lands, belonging to the Estate of Elias Taggart, deceased, upon the premises:

On the 25th day of December, 1872, at public auction to the highest bidder, an individual one half interest in Fraction D, fractional section 6, Fraction E, fractional section 6, and Fraction F, fractional section 6, also north west fourth of south east fourth, and south half of north west fourth of section 6, all in township 13, range 10, and also fraction A, fractional section one, and fraction B, fractional section one, township 13, range 5, east in the Coosa Land District and in said county of Calhoun, Alabama, are part of the Miller property tract on Coosa River, and will be sold on a CREDIT OF ONE AND TWO YEARS, in equal annual payments, with interest from date of sale. Two equal notes, with two more solvent securities, will be required to secure the prompt payment of the purchase money.

ALSO, 24 this same Estate and place, we will sell to the highest bidder, about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BUSHELS OF CORN.

E. C. TEAGUE, J. C. WATSON, Administrators with the will annexed of the Estate of Elias Taggart, dec'd.

Dec. 7, 1872—4t.

### Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Thomas Hall, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 15th day of December, 1872, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAMES H. SAVAGE, Administrator.

December 5, 1872—5t.

### The State of Alabama, Calhoun Co.

Probate Court Special Term, Dec. 4 1872.

Estate of James T. Williams deceased.

This day came Thomas A. Kerr, the Executor of said estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers, and evidence for an annual settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 23d day of December, 1872, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Dec. 7, 1872.

### The State of Alabama, Calhoun Co.

Probate Court, Special Term, Decem-

ber 11, 1872.

Estate of Samuel M. Williams, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of Samuel M. Williams, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on 11th December, 1872, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

W. W. LITTLE, Administrator.

Dec. 11, 1872—5t.

### NOTICE.

By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by a Deed of Trust, made by S. P. McCluney on the 30th day of August, 1867, to secure debts due John Eastwood, H. L. Perry and others, which is recorded in book "A," 2d vol. Deed of Records, pages 287, 288 and 289. I will proceed to sell for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on

Monday, the 23d Day of December Next

The following property conveyed to as Trustee in said Deed of Trust, viz: West-half of north-west-fourth and south-west-fourth of section three, except thirty acres in south-east corner; also south-east fourth of north-east fourth of section five, except three acres; also ten acres in north-east corner of the north-east fourth of the south-east fourth of said section five. All in township fourteen, range seven, in Calhoun county, Alabama. This place has upon it some good houses and several acres of cleared land. It is about eight miles west of Jacksonville, and is near the projected railroad between Oxford and Gadsden.

L. W. CANNON, Trustee.

nov23 72—4t.

### THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Probate Court, 18th day of November, 1872.

Estate of P. F. Hiddle, deceased.

This day came C. D. Davis, the administrator of said estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers, and evidence for an annual settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 15th day of December, 1872, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

nov23 72—4t.

### THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Probate Court, 18th day of Nov., 1872.

Estate of R. M. Riddle, deceased.

This day came C. D. Davis, the administrator of said estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers, and evidence for an annual settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 15th day of December, 1872, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

nov23 72—4t.

### JOHN E. ADAMS, vs. CARRIE ADAMS.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of the complainant that the said Carrie Adams is a non-resident of the State and that her particular place of residence is in the State of Georgia, and further that in the belief of said affiant the defendant is over twenty-one years of age. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, for four successive weeks, requiring her said Carrie Adams to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 30th day of Dec. 1872, or in thirty days thereafter, a decree proesso may be taken against her.

Done at office this 26th day of Oct., A. D. 1872.

Wm. M. HAMES, Register.

### VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Being desirous to sell my farm I offer it cheap and on easy terms. It lies on the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad 13 miles South of Weaver's Station. Six hundred acres of No. 1 up land, 275 acres open, five improved, and 275 acres of six large woods, never failing well with pump in it, extra fine orchard of select fruit, gin house, gin, cotton press, threshing, barn and all necessary out houses. Will sell land alone or will include all improvements.

Apply to T. V. FINDLY, Weaver's Station, Calhoun County, Ala.

Of REPUBLICAN Office.

aug17 72—5m.

### THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Probate Court, 25th day Nov. 1872.

Estate of Jason Campbell deceased.

THIS day came Washington Dickie, administrator of said estate, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers, and evidence for an annual settlement of his administration. It is ordered that the 23rd day of December 1872 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.







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